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**Security Council**

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara**I. Introduction**

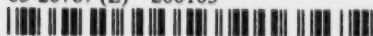
1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 January 2003. Under that resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, invited my Personal Envoy to pursue his efforts to find a political solution to the long-standing dispute in Western Sahara, taking into account the concerns expressed by the parties, and expressed its readiness to consider any approach which provides for self-determination. The Council also requested me to provide a report on the situation, before the expiry of the current mandate that would contain, *inter alia*, any further proposals together with recommendations pertaining to the most appropriate configuration of MINURSO. The present report covers developments since my previous report to the Council on the situation regarding Western Sahara dated 19 April 2002 (S/2002/467).

II. Activities of my Personal Envoy

2. My Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III, is scheduled to visit the region from 14 through 17 January, where he intends to meet the officials of the Government of Morocco in Rabat and the leadership of the Frente POLISARIO in Tindouf, as well as officials of the neighbouring States during visits to Algiers and Nouakchott. During his mission, Mr. Baker will present and explain to the parties and neighbouring countries a proposal for a political solution of the conflict over Western Sahara, which provides for self-determination as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1429 (2002).

III. Developments on the ground**A. Contacts with the parties**

3. During the reporting period, my Special Representative, William Lacy Swing, continued his regular contacts with representatives of the parties and neighbouring States. In this connection, he held regular exchanges with the MINURSO



Coordinators of the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO in Laayoune and the Tindouf area, respectively, in order to keep an open channel of communication with them and to review periodically the situation on the ground. In the same spirit, Mr. Swing also continued high-level contacts with the Governments of neighbouring States, consulting with them during regular visits to the regional capitals.

B. Activities of the Identification Commission

4. During the reporting period, the Identification Commission continued its work in its offices in both Laayoune and Tindouf on the electronic archiving of the 244,643 individual files of persons who applied to be included in the list of voters for the referendum in Western Sahara. This work, initiated in August 2001, has thus far resulted in the electronic archiving of some 177,000 files. At the current rate, this process should be completed in April 2003.

5. The Commission has also undertaken the electronic archiving of other important documents produced or collected during the identification of voters and the receiving of appeals, and nearly completed a series of studies and contingency plans on any future role.

C. Military aspects

6. On 11 August 2002, Major-General Gyorgy Száraz (Hungary) assumed his functions as the new Force Commander of MINURSO. In this connection, I would like to express my appreciation to Brigadier General Claude Buze (Belgium), who served as MINURSO Force Commander with distinction throughout his three-year tour of duty.

7. As of 10 January 2003, the military component of MINURSO stood at 211 military observers and troops, against an authorized strength of 230 (see annex). Under the command of Major General Száraz, the component continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO military forces, which has been in effect since 6 September 1991. During the reporting period, the MINURSO area of responsibility remained generally calm, and there has been no indication on the ground that either side intends to resume hostilities in the near future.

8. The Council will recall that on 21 March 2002, the Frente POLISARIO informed MINURSO of its decision to lift the restrictions that it had imposed in January 2001 on the freedom of movement of its military observers east of the defensive wall (berm). Since then, coordination meetings have taken place between MINURSO and Frente POLISARIO military officials to ensure that the final arrangements for the full restoration of the freedom of movement of United Nations military observers east of the berm are in place. My Special Representative has also followed up on the issue in his meetings with Frente POLISARIO senior officials. As a result of these efforts, by the end of June 2002, the January 2001 restrictions had been progressively lifted in all Frente POLISARIO military regions east of the berm and patrolling of MINURSO military observers was resumed in accordance with the provisions of the ceasefire arrangements between the Frente POLISARIO and MINURSO.

9. On the Moroccan-controlled side of the berm, MINURSO patrols continued to visit and inspect Royal Moroccan Army ground units larger than company size, in accordance with the ceasefire arrangements between MINURSO and the Royal Moroccan Army.

10. Cooperation continued between MINURSO and the Royal Moroccan Army, as well as with the Frente POLISARIO, regarding the marking and disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance. During the reporting period, the Royal Moroccan Army carried out 36 disposal operations, and the Frente POLISARIO carried out 9 such operations. MINURSO has initiated contacts for the establishment, through the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, of an internal Information and Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), which will facilitate planning of mine action activities when required.

D. Civilian police aspects

11. As of 10 January, the strength of the civilian police component of MINURSO stood at 26 officers (see annex), under the command of Inspector General Om Prakash Rathor (India). The component has continued to perform around-the-clock protective duties with regard to files and sensitive materials at the Identification Commission centres at Laayoune and Tindouf. Training activities also continued, including briefings of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the protection content of voluntary repatriation and on international instruments concerning refugees.

E. Prisoners of war, other detainees and persons unaccounted for

12. In my last report to the Security Council on Western Sahara (S/2002/467), I once again joined the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in expressing concern about the remaining 1,362 prisoners of war detained by the Frente POLISARIO. Since then, one of these prisoners died while in captivity. My Special Representative, in his talks with the parties, has continued to emphasize the need for the immediate release of all remaining prisoners of war or other detainees as well as for the establishment of the fate of persons unaccounted for since the beginning of the conflict. In this regard, he also met on 11 October 2002 at Geneva with senior ICRC officials to discuss these issues.

13. On 18 June 2002, the Frente POLISARIO announced its decision to release, at the request of a Member State, 100 of the 1,361 prisoners of war it held. On 7 July, the ICRC repatriated them to Morocco, along with the eldest of all remaining prisoners, whose release the Frente POLISARIO had decided upon earlier in 2002. This brings the total number of prisoners of war released in 2002 by the Frente POLISARIO to 216, with a total of 1,260 prisoners remaining. While all of the prisoners of war have been detained for more than 10 years after the cessation of active hostilities, in contravention of international humanitarian law, most of the prisoners of war (816) have been detained for more than 20 years. The ICRC has continued exchanging information with the parties with a view to determining the fate of persons unaccounted for since the beginning of the conflict.

14. At the end of October 2002, the Government of Morocco agreed that Sidi Mohammed Daddash, a former long-term Saharan prisoner who was released in

2001, could travel from the Territory to Norway to participate in an event sponsored by a non-governmental organization. There, he was able to meet for the first time after some 27 years of separation with his mother and sister, who had come from the Tindouf refugee camps especially for the occasion. I wish to express my appreciation to all those who contributed to this, albeit temporary, family reunification.

F. Situation of the Saharan refugees

15. From 4 to 8 November and from 13 to 14 December 2002, my Special Representative and a senior official of UNHCR held two rounds of consultations with representatives of the parties (in both rounds) and neighbouring States (in the first round only) regarding the implementation of confidence-building measures. The measures proposed by UNHCR provide for the establishment, at no cost to the beneficiaries, of telephone, mail and e-mail services between the Territory west of the berm and the Tindouf refugee camps and some parts of Mauritania, as well as for UNHCR-implemented exchange visits of separated Saharan family members between these locations. These measures also provide for the holding of seminars of a non-political nature in neutral venues with Saharan participants from both sides of the berm, and for a UNHCR information campaign on these measures, which would take place in the refugee camps and the Territory.

16. In the first round of talks, the parties agreed in principle to the implementation of these measures. In regard to the neighbouring States, Mauritania pledged full support for these measures, while Algeria expressed readiness also to fully support them provided they received the approval of the Frente POLISARIO. The second round of consultations was aimed at discussing the modalities for the implementation of the confidence-building measures. During this round, an obstacle emerged concerning the modalities for the selection of participants for the exchanges of family visits. UNHCR suggested that while persons on either side of the berm who are on the provisional voters' list established by MINURSO and have family members on the other side, should be the main beneficiaries of the exchange, this should not preclude the participation on pressing humanitarian grounds of persons who, although not on the list, might nevertheless have family on the other side. Whereas the Frente POLISARIO insisted that selection of participants should be confined to the provisional voters' list, Morocco rejected any reference to the list and maintained that all those with family members separated on either side of the berm should be entitled to participate in the visit exchange programme, irrespective of the list. Neither side appeared willing to reconsider its position. Morocco also raised a number of other issues regarding the implementation modalities of the activities foreseen in the project.

17. In the light of the above, and despite the manifest need for increased and generally accessible means for person-to-person contact between Saharans on both sides of the berm, it remains unclear whether it would be possible to pursue the implementation of the UNHCR confidence-building measures as currently foreseen. MINURSO and UNHCR will continue to review this issue, with a view to assisting the parties to find a mutually acceptable means of moving forward on it, especially regarding family visits. However, the implementation of these measures will require an agreement on the basis for selection of participants, which will in turn depend on

the willingness and ability of the parties to make fundamental compromises in their positions on this issue.

18. In the meantime, chronic underfunding of the food pipeline for the Western Saharan refugees led to intermittent shortages and increased malnutrition among the refugee population throughout 2002. During the reporting period, MINURSO continued to support actively the efforts of UNHCR and the World Food Programme to secure adequate funding for their respective Western Saharan refugee programmes. On 25 August 2002, my Special Representative briefed a joint UNHCR/WFP donors' meeting at Geneva, as well as the Executive Board of the WFP and 20 major food donors at a WFP-organized "Donors consultation" on 25 October 2002 in Rome.

19. In May 2002, the Executive Board of the WFP approved a two-year humanitarian assistance programme for the Tindouf refugee camps amounting to \$29.7 million, of which \$2.4 million has been covered by contributions. In July 2002, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office started the implementation of a 15-month, €14 million assistance programme for the refugee camps. Although, as a result of these efforts, the refugee food requirements for 2002 were met, current funding and food stocks will not meet all requirements for 2003.

G. African Union

20. During the reporting period, the observer delegation of the African Union to MINURSO, led by Ambassador Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia), continued to provide valuable support and cooperation to the Mission.

H. Logistic aspects

21. Currently, MINURSO military observers are deployed across Western Sahara in 10 sites, most of which have been operating since the establishment of the Mission in 1991. Given the prohibitive desert climate, self-contained weather haven soft-wall structures, which have a normal lifespan of up to five years, have been used at these sites. Despite continuous maintenance and repair, the usefulness of these structures, which are now 12 years old, has reached its limit and they need to be gradually replaced. Through redeployment of funds, three of them are being replaced. Subject to decisions that the Security Council may take about the future of MINURSO, a contingency plan has been prepared to replace within three years the remaining weather haven structures.

I. Financial aspects

22. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/298 of 27 June 2002, appropriated the amount of \$43,412,900 gross to the Special Account inclusive of \$41,529,500 for the maintenance of MINURSO, \$1,681,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$201,500 for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. I shall continue to reassess the Mission's resource requirements and revert to the General Assembly with consequential adjustments, if necessary.

23. As at 30 November 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINURSO amounted to \$52,784,234. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to \$1,458,006,428.

IV. Observations and recommendations

24. Under Security Council resolution 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, the Council requested me to provide a report before the end of the present mandate of MINURSO on 31 January 2003, including, *inter alia*, any further proposals together with recommendations pertaining to the most appropriate configuration of MINURSO. As noted above, my Personal Envoy has now embarked on a visit to the region to present and explain to the parties and neighbouring countries a proposal for a political solution of the conflict over Western Sahara, which provides for self-determination, as requested by the Council in resolution 1429 (2002).

25. On the basis of this visit, my Personal Envoy and I will provide to the Security Council in due course our views of the options available to it with respect to the conflict over Western Sahara. In this connection, it should be recalled that the Security Council and the United Nations have worked diligently for nearly two decades to assist the parties to find a solution to the conflict. My Personal Envoy has dedicated nearly six years to this effort. Every possible option has been presented to the parties aimed at reaching an agreed solution. Obviously, the responsibility for a positive culmination of these efforts must now rest solely with the parties to the conflict.

26. As the parties consider the proposal presented by my Personal Envoy, I urge them to keep in mind the years of suffering this long-standing question has caused to thousands of innocent people in the Territory, the refugee camps and who remain as prisoners of war. At a time when the United Nations is facing many other pressing concerns regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the parties should demonstrate statesmanship and seize this new opportunity to provide the people of Western Sahara a chance for a better life.

27. To give the parties time to consider the proposal presented to them by my Personal Envoy, I recommend a technical roll-over of MINURSO's mandate for a period of two months, until 31 March 2003.

28. During this period, the United Nations will continue to do all it can to address the humanitarian requirements of the Saharan refugees and to work with ICRC to address the urgent plight of the prisoners of war and persons unaccounted for. I call on the international community to provide the resources necessary to WFP and UNHCR to cover the refugee food requirements. I also strongly urge the parties to release without further delay those who have been held for so long in contravention of basic international humanitarian law, and to embark on confidence-building measures to help to alleviate the considerable suffering of the refugees who have been separated from their families for so long.

Annex

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Contributions as at 10 January 2003

	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Force commander</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Civilian police*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	1				1
Austria	2				2
Bangladesh	8				8
China	16				16
Croatia	2				2
Egypt	19				19
El Salvador	4				4
France	25				25
Ghana	5		7	3	15
Greece	0				0
Guinea	3				3
Honduras	12				12
Hungary	6	1			7
India				3	3
Ireland	4				4
Italy	4				4
Jordan				5	5
Kenya	9				9
Malaysia	14				14
Mongolia	2				2
Nigeria	7			3	10
Norway				2	2
Pakistan	6			2	8
Poland	1				1
Portugal				4	4
Republic of Korea			20		20
Russian Federation	24				24
Senegal				3	3
Sweden				1	1
Uruguay	8				8
United States of America	1				1
Total	183	1	27	26	237

* Authorized strength is 81.



Security Council

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the issue of combating terrorism.



Annex

The Security Council,

Meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 20 January 2003
reaffirms that:

- terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security;
- any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed and are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians;
- there is a serious and growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and therefore a need to strengthen controls on these materials;
- it has become easier, in an increasingly globalized world, for terrorists to exploit sophisticated technology, communications and resources for their criminal objectives;
- measures to detect and stem the flow of finance and funds for terrorist purposes must be urgently strengthened;
- terrorists must also be prevented from making use of other criminal activities such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and drug trafficking, money-laundering and illicit arms trafficking;
- since terrorists and their supporters exploit instability and intolerance to justify their criminal acts the Security Council is determined to counter this by contributing to peaceful resolution of disputes and by working to create a climate of mutual tolerance and respect;
- terrorism can only be defeated, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by a sustained comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, international and regional organizations, and by redoubled efforts at the national level.

* * *

The Security Council therefore calls for the following steps to be taken:

1. All States must take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism, and in particular comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003);
2. The Security Council calls upon States to:
 - (a) become a party, as a matter of urgency, to all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular the 1999 international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism and to support all international initiatives taken to that aim, and to make full use of the sources of assistance and guidance which are now becoming available;

- (b) assist each other, to the maximum extent possible, in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism, wherever they occur;
 - (c) cooperate closely to implement fully the sanctions against terrorists and their associates, in particular Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and their associates, as reflected in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003), to take urgent actions to deny them access to the financial resources they need to carry out their actions, and to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001);
3. States must bring to justice those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts or provide safe havens, in accordance with international law, in particular on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute;
 4. The Counter-Terrorism Committee must intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner, and in that regard the Council:
 - (i) stresses the obligation on States to report to the CTC, according to the timetable set by the CTC, calls on the 13 States who have not yet submitted a first report and on the 56 States who are late in submitting further reports to do so by 31 March, and requests the CTC to report regularly on progress;
 - (ii) calls on States to respond promptly and fully to the CTC's requests for information, comments and questions in full and on time, and instructs the CTC to inform the Council of progress, including any difficulties it encounters;
 - (iii) requests the CTC in monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to bear in mind all international best practices, codes and standards which are relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and underlines its support for the CTC's approach in constructing a dialogue with each State on further action required to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001);
 5. States should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such cooperation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and invites the CTC to step up its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical and other assistance by developing targets and priorities for global action;
 6. States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law;
 7. International organizations should evaluate ways in which they can enhance the effectiveness of their action against terrorism, including by establishing dialogue and exchanges of information with each other and with other relevant international actors, and directs this appeal in particular to those technical agencies and organizations whose activities relate to the control of the use of

or access to nuclear, chemical, biological and other deadly materials; in this context the importance of fully complying with existing legal obligations in the field of disarmament, arms limitation and non-proliferation and, where necessary, strengthening international instruments in this field should be underlined;

8. Regional and subregional organizations should work with the CTC and other international organizations to facilitate sharing of best practice in the fight against terrorism, and to assist their members in fulfilling their obligation to combat terrorism;
9. Those participating in the Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international regional and subregional organizations on 7 March 2003 should use that opportunity to make urgent progress on the matters referred to in this declaration which involve the work of such organizations;

* * *

The Security Council also:

10. emphasizes that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden the understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, to further strengthen the campaign against terrorism, and to address unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to international cooperation and collaboration, which by themselves are necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against terrorism;
11. reaffirms its strong determination to intensify its fight against terrorism in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, and takes note of the contributions made during its meeting on 20 January 2003 with a view to enhancing the role of the United Nations in this regard, and invites Member States to make further contributions to this end;
12. invites the Secretary General to present a report within 28 days summarizing any proposals made during its ministerial meeting and any commentary or response to these proposals by any Security Council member;
13. encourages Member States of the United Nations to cooperate in resolving all outstanding issues with a view to the adoption, by consensus, of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;
14. decides to review actions taken towards the realization of this declaration at further meetings of the Security Council.



Security Council

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Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the members of the Security Council, a report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 13 January 2003.

(Signed) Gunter Pleuger
Chairman

Security Council Committee established by resolution
661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait



Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, approved by the Council in its resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 (S/22660, annex).
2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the forty-seventh of its kind under the above-mentioned guidelines.
3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations by other States or foreign nationals of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq. Communications concerning Ukraine's alleged involvement in the transfer to Iraq of Kolchuga airspace passive surveillance stations remain on the Committee's agenda. During the reporting period, the Committee received new communications from the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as from Ukraine, on the results of their respective investigations into the matter. Consultations on the matter are still under way.
4. By paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items that are meant for civilian use but that have the potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, the Committee was not consulted by any State or international organization on questions related to dual-use or multi-use items.
5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring full compliance with the arms and related sanctions against Iraq, including providing to the Committee any information of this kind that may come to their attention. During the period covered by the present report, no such information was brought to the attention of the Committee.
6. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2), no further communications have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160**Security Council**
Fifty-eighth year**The situation in the Middle East****Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest acts of terrorism perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

This past Sunday evening, 12 January 2003, at approximately 7 p.m. (local time), two armed Palestinian terrorists infiltrated Moshav Gadish in northern Israel and began firing indiscriminately. Security forces responded and engaged the terrorists in a lengthy gun battle, in which five Israeli personnel were wounded. Eli Biton, age 48 and father of four children, was killed in the attack. The terrorist group Islamic Jihad, whose operatives act freely and openly in Palestinian territory, claimed responsibility.

At about the same time, Israeli security forces spotted a group of terrorists, armed with Kalashnikov rifles, cartridges, hand grenades and other explosives, attempting to infiltrate the Israeli border near Nitzana, in the western Negev. An Israeli patrol on the scene engaged the terrorists. In the ensuing battle, the commander of the patrol, Sgt. (res.) Mikhail Kazakov, was fatally wounded and died soon after.

On Tuesday, 14 January 2003, three Kassam rockets fired from the Gaza Strip landed in the southern Israeli town of Sderot. Only by chance, the rockets landed in relatively sparsely populated areas, one on a fence surrounding a school and two in areas on the outskirts of town. Two civilians were injured in the attack, one a municipal worker and the other a child, who was injured by shrapnel. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

Tuesday's attack was not the first time the town of Sderot has been a target of indiscriminate aerial bombardment against civilians by Palestinian terrorists operating from Palestinian Authority-controlled territory in the Gaza Strip. Numerous prior attacks have been detailed in letters dated 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-



S/2002/233), 26 July 2002 (A/56/1014-S/2002/841) and 27 September 2002 (A/57/438-S/2002/1089).

And just this morning, an armed terrorist infiltrated the community of Gush Katif and opened fire on an Israel Defence Forces position nearby. Israeli forces responded and were able to disarm and arrest the terrorist. On his person, Israeli soldiers discovered an automatic rifle, four hand grenades and four ammunition cartridges.

Israel holds the Palestinian leadership fully responsible for these attacks in light of its ongoing failure to fulfil its most basic responsibility to prevent its territory from serving as a base for terrorist attacks and in light of its continuing incitement of the population to hatred and acts of violence against Israeli civilians. The Palestinian leadership has utterly failed to take any steps towards the fulfilment of its obligations under signed agreements, international law and Security Council resolutions to end violence, terrorism and incitement, arrest known terrorists and bring them to justice.

Until the Palestinian leadership genuinely renounces its strategy of terror and takes concerted action to disarm and delegitimize terrorist groups operating freely in its territory, Israel will be compelled to take the necessary defensive measures to protect its citizens from harm. Only once terrorism is fully and finally rejected as an acceptable tactic can we advance to a process of negotiations, which are the only means of achieving a genuine and lasting peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples.

I submit the present letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dan Gillerman
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

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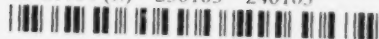
Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following the statements made by the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations in the Security Council during the public meeting on 14 January 2003 devoted to "children and armed conflict", on instructions from my Government I have the honour to address this letter to you in order to express our complete disagreement with the unfair and groundless accusations of the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/PV.4684 (Resumption I)).

These allegations are further evidence of the bad faith of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of its lack of goodwill to meet its commitments and fulfil its obligations under the Pretoria Agreement of 30 July between the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. These allegations, which are nothing more than an indoctrination attempt and a provocation directed at Rwanda, are aimed solely at diverting the attention of public opinion from the domestic political and military crisis, responsibility for which lies with the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo alone.

Their inability to govern their own country, inability to find appropriate responses to the crises that are tearing their country apart and fear of confronting the realities of power-sharing are prompting the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to use a strategy of provocation in order to maintain the status quo. This strategy, of which the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is so fond, consists, first, of denying Rwanda's security concerns and conducting a campaign to indoctrinate public opinion, and then of encouraging the former Rwandan Army forces (ex-FAR) and the Interahamwe militiamen to attack our country in order to provoke further clashes and thus justify the lack of progress in the peace process, which is sought by those in power because they do not want to give up power or share it with other Congolese political forces.

The Government of Rwanda showed its will to participate in the restoration of peace and security in the Great Lakes region by signing the Pretoria Agreement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 30 July 2002. In accordance with that Agreement the Government of Rwanda conducted a total withdrawal of its troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The last Rwandan soldier withdrew on 5 October 2002.



The withdrawal took place in full view of the international community, represented by the diplomatic corps accredited in Kigali, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the third party, composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and South Africa, in its capacity as Chairperson of the African Union. The total withdrawal of our troops was confirmed by the third party in its statement of 24 October 2002.

We thus consider that the Government of Rwanda has fulfilled all its obligations relating to the implementation of the Pretoria Agreement.

Despite the respect for its commitments which the Government of Rwanda has always shown and continues to show with regard to its neighbours and the entire international community, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, encouraged by its backers, continues to drag its feet in accepting the logic of peace and good-neighbourliness. We thus regret the fact that the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its allies, who have always asked us to withdraw our troops in exchange for the disarmament of the *génocidaires* present in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, have not only failed to keep their promise, but continue falsely to accuse the Government of Rwanda of failing to withdraw all its troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of "having sent 20,000 Hutu prisoners to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to make up an armed force for the Governor of Nord-Kivu, Mr. Serufu". This groundless statement was made by the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Security Council during the same meeting.

Moreover, the statements of the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the effect that there are Rwandan businessmen in Nord-Kivu, refer to nothing that is abnormal or illegal. Any informed person is aware that social and commercial relations are maintained by the people living in the border zone between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda (Sud and Nord-Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cyangugu and Gisenyi on the Rwanda side). Such relations have always existed and seem bound to continue, especially as the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo lacks economic and social infrastructures.

The idea that Rwanda has maintained part of its troops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and sent businessmen to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to exploit its resources is a complete invention and represents a well-established strategy used by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its backers as a manoeuvre to sabotage the implementation of the Pretoria Agreement concluded as a result of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, we call on the Security Council:

- (1) To put pressure on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to respect its commitments under the Pretoria Agreement signed on 30 July 2002 between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of Rwanda, specifically the provisions relating to the disarmament and demobilization of the ex-FAR and Interahamwe militiamen responsible for the 1994 genocide that took the lives of more than 1 million innocent Rwandans;

- (2) To put pressure on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to end its strategy of provoking neighbouring countries in order to justify its appalling management of the domestic political crisis;
- (3) To call on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo fully to commit itself to the logic of peace and good-neighbourliness with its neighbours;
- (4) To call on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take on its responsibilities and confront harsh realities instead of constantly seeking external causes to excuse its failures;
- (5) Finally, the Government of Rwanda is surprised at the fact that the Security Council has not taken into account the third party's statement of 24 October 2002 on the total withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We would be grateful if you could arrange for the text of this letter to be published and circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Anastase Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.: General
17 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to our letter of 12 December 2002 addressed to you (S/2002/1360) lodging a complaint against the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to inform you that, following frank and fruitful discussions at the highest level between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the misunderstanding has been resolved.

I am therefore pleased to inform the Council that, in a spirit of brotherhood and determined to promote solidarity and cooperation between their peoples, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have decided to end their dispute.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Atoki Ileka
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

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20 January 2003
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Original: Arabic

**Identical letters dated 16 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the
Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 16 January 2003 on the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed S. Ali
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 16 January 2003 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the
President of the Security Council**

**Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection
teams in Iraq**

Inspection activities on 16 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

A team consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0845 hours, and at 0910 hours it arrived at a residential area of Baghdad. The team conducted a radiometric survey using hand-held devices in order to detect any alleged radioactive activity. The team completed its assignment at 0940 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1010 hours.

II. UNMOVIC 6 missile inspection team

The team divided into two groups, as follows:

1. One group, consisting of 18 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0840 hours it arrived at the Precision Foundry belonging to the 17 Nisan company, which comes under the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The first subgroup interviewed the manager of the plant and asked him about the materials it produced, the production problems it encountered and the impact of these problems on production. The three remaining subgroups inspected the plant. The group completed its assignment at 1030 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1040 hours.

2. A second group left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours, and at 0900 hours it arrived at the Nida' State Enterprise belonging to the Military Industrial Corporation (MIC). The group interviewed the assistant general manager of the company and the representative for liaison with the National Monitoring Directorate (NMD), and some of the comments made by the group that visited the same site on 24 December 2002 were discussed. The group completed its assignment at 0955 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1015 hours.

III. UNMOVIC 8 chemical inspection team

The team divided into three groups, as follows:

1. One group, consisting of 19 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0845 hours, and at 0940 hours it arrived at a military site located west of Baghdad. Its arrival coincided with a helicopter surveillance of this site by this team's third group. The team completed its assignment at 1425 hours. It then proceeded to another site and arrived at the Rashid State Enterprise for Construction Contracts, which comes under the Ministry of Housing and Development. The group leader interviewed the official in charge of the company, and the group then inspected the company stores. The group completed its assignment at 1505 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1600 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of nine inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0855 hours, and at 0920 hours it arrived at the MIC Tahaddi State Enterprise. The group divided into three subgroups. The first subgroup interviewed the general manager of the company and the representative responsible for liaison with NMD and asked about the changes that had occurred in the company, including changes in declared equipment. This subgroup then inspected the information centre and the rooms in which the company's computers were kept, while the other two subgroups checked the semi-annual declarations. The group completed its assignment at 1235 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1300 hours.

3. A third group, consisting of two inspectors and using a helicopter for inspection, took off from the Rashid airbase at 0900 hours. The purpose of this group's assignment was to carry out reconnaissance of a military site located in the Abu Ghraib area behind the Karkh cemetery. Its arrival at the site coincided with the entry of the group making a ground inspection of the site itself (the first group mentioned above). The reconnaissance was completed at 1025 hours, and the group arrived back at the Rashid airbase at 1100 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC 10 multidisciplinary team

In an unprecedented step, the UNMOVIC 10 inspection team, consisting of 14 inspectors and headed by the UNMOVIC Director of Operations, Mr. Demetrius Perricos, proceeded to a residential quarter of Baghdad at 0900 hours. It asked to inspect two residences belonging to two Iraqi citizens. The NMD representatives accompanying the team did not intervene with regard to the request, inasmuch as a residence is the private property of the citizen who inhabits it with his family and he alone has the right to decide to agree to or refuse an inspection of his home. Because the request to inspect two homes was made at 0936 hours, i.e. during regular working hours, the two citizens were summoned from their place of work and the request was put to them. They agreed that two women from the inspection team might enter their homes in order to verify that they were residences. In one of the homes, that of Dr. Falih Hamzah, the inspection team asked to photograph papers and personal research on topics in the public domain belonging to the aforementioned Iraqi citizen, who gave his consent. The team completed its assignment at 1635 hours.

V. UNMOVIC 9 multidisciplinary inspection team

A team consisting of 13 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0737 hours, and at 1010 hours it arrived at the Ukhaydir Ammunition Storage Area located in Karbala' governorate. Upon arrival, the team divided into three groups and inspected 140 ammunition warehouses. The team placed seals on some of the empty 122-mm rocket warheads, which have a range of less than 20 kilometres and whose term of usability had expired, as they had been imported in 1986 and left neglected at the site. The team completed its assignment at 1620 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1845 hours.

**Security Council**

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20 January 2003
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Original: French

**Letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

As you are aware, my Special Adviser, Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun, has been following developments in the Horn of Africa region, especially Somalia and the Sudan, and providing assessment and advice on what useful role the United Nations could play in efforts to help reach negotiated settlements of the conflicts in those countries. He has also been representing me at various meetings and conferences dealing with regional issues.

In recent months, regional peace efforts under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Sudan and Somalia have been reinvigorated. Significant progress was made recently in the IGAD-led peace process on Sudan resulting in the signing of the Machakos Protocol in July 2002. The two sides are scheduled to resume negotiations this month aimed at reaching a comprehensive peace agreement. Mr. Sahnoun will continue to represent me at the talks.

IGAD is also engaged in convening of the Somali National Reconciliation Conference (SNRC) in Eldoret, Kenya. As I have informed the Council in my recent reports (S/2002/189 of 21 February 2002 and S/2002/709 of 27 June 2002), Mr. Sahnoun represented me at the Ninth IGAD Summit that was held in Khartoum in January 2002 and undertook missions in the region to exchange views on how the international community could support their efforts to foster national reconciliation in Somalia. SNRC opened in October and Mr. Sahnoun took part in it.

Donor interest and involvement in support of the IGAD peace processes in both countries, especially that of the IGAD Partners' Forum (IPF), has increased appreciably and has contributed to the positive results achieved so far. Mr. Sahnoun has also participated in meetings of the IPF in support of the peace processes in Sudan and Somalia and will continue to do so in the months ahead as the pace of negotiations to reach agreements is accelerated.

In view of the above, I have decided to extend the appointment of my Special Adviser until 31 December 2003.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan





Security Council

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20 January 2003
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Letter dated 20 January 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 January 2003 (S/2003/66) concerning your decision to extend the appointment of Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun as your Special Adviser on Africa until 31 December 2003 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note thereof.

(Signed) Jean-Marc de La Sablière
President of the Security Council





Security Council

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21 January 2003
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**Identical letters dated 18 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the
Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 18 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed S. Ali
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 18 January 2003 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the
President of the Security Council**

**Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection
teams in Iraq**

Inspection activities on 18 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours, and at 0900 hours it arrived at the office of the President of Baghdad University, which is located in the Jadiriya district of Baghdad. The group interviewed the President of the University and asked about the number of faculties it comprised, the names of its institutes of higher education and the faculties created during the past four years. It also asked about the activities of the Ibn al-Haytham Faculty of Education. The group then proceeded to another site, and at 0950 hours it arrived at the Faculty of Sciences of Baghdad University. The group interviewed the Dean of the Faculty and asked about the Faculty's departments, its self-financing, the research being carried out with government agencies and the types of research, particularly in the nuclear field. The group then proceeded to another site, and at 1300 hours it arrived at the Ibn al-Haytham Faculty of Education. The group interviewed the Dean of the Faculty and asked about the number of the Faculty's departments, the current activities of the physics and chemistry departments and the types of research being conducted in those departments. The group inspected the nuclear physics laboratory and checked the supplies and equipment used in it. It also checked the radioactive materials located in the departments. The group completed its assignment at 1355 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1420 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0840 hours, and at 0905 hours it arrived at the Tuwaythah Atomic Energy Organization. The group conducted a radiometric survey, using hand-held devices, for the purpose of detecting any radioactivity there might be. It also photographed some sites in the organization. The group completed its assignment at 1104 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1130 hours.

II. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. A team consisting of seven inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0930 hours, and at 0945 hours it arrived at the Food-Testing Laboratory belonging to the State Enterprise for the Food Trade in the Jumaylah district of Baghdad. The purpose of the visit to this site was to check the Iraqi declarations relating to mobile foodstuffs laboratories, which are used in emergencies when fixed laboratories for food-testing are exposed to enemy strikes. In such an event, specialists test the food that is distributed on ration cards in these laboratories before they are distributed to citizens. Naturally, these laboratories have no capacity for the production of biological agents, even in small quantities. The group inspected the laboratories, two in number (one imported and the other of indigenous manufacture), conducted surveys and took samples of water from these laboratories. The group also

photographed the mobile laboratories inside and out and requested the papers relating to their importation, which were handed over to it. The group completed its assignment at 1220 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1235 hours. It should be noted that the United States has made the accusation that these laboratories are "mobile laboratories for the manufacture of biological weapons".

2. A second group, consisting of 10 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0740 hours, and at 0940 hours it arrived at the Faculty of Medicine of Kufah University in Najaf governorate. The group asked about the department of microbiology, the most important research under way and the number of staff holding doctorates. The group then inspected the department and then proceeded to the Faculty of Sciences of the same University. It inspected the department of biology and asked about the teaching staff and their specializations. The group then inspected the laboratories of the physics department. It then proceeded to the Faculty of Education and inspected the biology department. It also interviewed the Dean of the Faculty and asked him about the Biology Department, its current research programme and the number of teaching staff holding doctorates. The group completed its assignment at 1340 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1535 hours.

III. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

A team consisting of 22 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0920 hours it arrived at the Qa'aq' State Enterprise, which comes under the Military Industrialization Board (MIC). UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams had already visited this company on numerous occasions since their return on 27 November 2002. The team inspected the products stores and checked the declarations relating to tagged equipment, documents and supplies, as well as the seals at the Sumud, Khalid, Salah al-Din and Tariq plants and 40 storage areas, sheds and containers. The team used a sub-surface metal detector and a gas detector, took five samples of the soil and of the dust on the walls and photographed the equipment in the plants it visited. The team completed its assignment at 1430 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1535 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary team in Mosul

A team consisting of 14 inspectors left the Nineveh Palace Hotel and at 0920 hours arrived at the spinning and weaving plant belonging to the State Cotton Industries Enterprise. The team divided into four groups. The first group interviewed the manager of the plant and asked about the sources from which raw materials and machinery were procured, the departments within the plant, the number of computers and any changes and imports effected during the past four years. It also asked about the sources supplying the cotton. The other groups inspected all the plant's facilities and premises. The team completed its assignment at 1121 hours and arrived back at the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 1140 hours.

V. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) inspection team

1. A group consisting of nine inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0930 hours, and at 1000 hours it arrived at the Nu'man State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary. The group divided into four subgroups. One interviewed the general manager of the company and asked him about its former name and its output. The

other groups inspected all the company's facilities. The group completed its assignment at 1250 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1300 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of five inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0740 hours, and at 1020 hours it arrived at the Ukhaydir Ammunition Storage Area located in Karbala' governorate, 70 kilometres south of the city of Karbala'. The group tagged empty 122-mm Grad warheads. The group completed its assignment at 1600 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1815 hours.



Security Council

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21 January 2003
English
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**Identical letters dated 19 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the
Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 19 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed S. Ali
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 19 January 2003 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the
President of the Security Council**

**Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection
teams in Iraq on 19 January 2003**

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of two inspectors interviewed representatives of the Qa'Qa' State Enterprise and Hittin State Enterprise at the National Monitoring Directorate, with a Directorate representative present. The interviews included a discussion of the material balance of HMX explosive present since 1998; the inspectors asked about the movement and use of such materials in the Qa'Qa', Hittin and Kindi State Enterprises, and verified that the information furnished agreed with that contained in the semi-annual declarations of the enterprises in question. The group completed its assignment and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1140 hours.

2. A second group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours and travelled to the site of the first Faculty of Engineering of the University of Baghdad in Baghdad. Upon their arrival at 0905 hours they met with the Dean of the Faculty and asked about his establishment's scientific departments, their programme of activities, the names of the directors of the scientific departments, the number of students enrolled in higher education, the number of teaching staff and the faculty's budget. The group also asked whether contracts had been concluded with other bodies and ministries, whether the faculty cooperated with foreign establishments and whether equipment or material had recently been bought. It also asked which were the principal laboratories, what were the names of the former directors of departments, where they were at present, and whether the Faculty's teaching staff included staff from the petrochemical group (PC3). The inspectors then proceeded to the second Faculty of Engineering, followed by the College of Education for Girls, where they asked about the same subjects. They completed their assignment at 1220 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1245 hours.

II. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. At 1100 hours, a group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad and travelled to the Serum and Vaccines Institute, which comes under the Ministry of Health and is located in the Amiriya district of Baghdad. Upon their arrival at 1130 hours, the inspectors asked to inspect a refrigerated truck carrying measles vaccines which was parked at the gate of the Institute and was preparing to leave the site. They also inspected one of the stores housing an unused production line for bottling the medical laboratory solutions imported two years earlier, and asked to be given a list of materials supplied for this line. They completed their assignment at 1320 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1350 hours.

2. A second group consisting of 11 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0735 hours, travelling to the Faculty of Medicine of the Babil University, which comes under the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Upon their arrival at 0915 hours they interviewed the Vice-President of the University and the

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and asked about the university's activities, in particular those of the department of microbiology, the Faculty's funding, plans for expansion, its programme of research, the number of researchers working in the department of microbiology holding doctorates, the laboratories shared by the faculties of medicine and sciences, cooperation with hospitals in the area of research, the use of laboratory animals and any activities being conducted on viruses. The group then inspected the department of microbiology and the laboratories of the Faculty of Medicine which were under construction, and then proceeded to the Faculty of Sciences of Babil University, where it interviewed the Dean, with the Vice-President of the University present, and asked about the activities of the different sections of the biology department, the department's programme of research, cooperation between the Faculty and other bodies, the body that funded the Faculty and the staff of the departments of biology and microbiology, in particular those who worked in the area of biotechnology, on the biological treatment of waste water before it is dumped into rivers, the principal work carried out in immunology, any work being conducted on viruses, in particular diagnostic methods. The group completed its assignment at 1225 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1525 hours.

III. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

1. A group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0815 hours and at 0830 hours arrived at the site of the Bassil State Enterprise, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Board (MIC), which is located in a scientific complex in the Jadiriya district of Baghdad. The inspectors then went to the Falluja-2 site, located 60 kilometres north of Baghdad, which belongs to the Tariq State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary. Upon their arrival they interviewed the representative of the National Monitoring Directorate and certain specialists, asking about the production operations and about those who developed the chlorine plant's products. The group then inspected the chlorine and phenol plant's production units, completed its assignment at 1500 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1620 hours.

2. A second group consisting of 16 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0845 hours and travelled to the site of the Qa'Qa' State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary. Upon their arrival at 0945 hours, the inspectors interviewed the Director of one of the plants and asked for details concerning the number of employees, engineers and chemists working at the plant, its output and other activities conducted by the enterprise. The inspectors conducted surveys in one of the buildings, took samples of white cement from the floor of one of the rooms, and inspected the plant's production units, the building used for maintenance work and one of the workshops. The group completed its assignment at 1445 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1530 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

A group consisting of 11 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours and travelled to the Mu'tasim site, which is located 60 kilometres south-west of Baghdad and belongs to the Rashid State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary. Upon their arrival at 0925 hours, they inspected the static test stand for the Fath missile, then conducted surveys using radar and ore-detection equipment, in an area located

outside the plant and near the surrounding wall. The team completed its assignment at 1425 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1535 hours.

V. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) inspection team

A team consisting of 12 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0825 hours and travelled to the Rashid plant, located 70 kilometres south-west of Baghdad, a subsidiary of the Hittin State Enterprise, which comes under the MIC. Upon their arrival at 0925 hours, they interviewed the Director of the plant and asked about the establishment's name, output, postal address, the activities conducted in the main plant, the type of equipment and raw materials used and the number of workers. They also asked whether the plant had ever been involved in banned activities, what type of technology it used, what body funded it and whether it made explosive fillings used in the white smoke bombs. The team then inspected all the plant's facilities and buildings, in the course of which it asked for clarifications of the type of rockets assembled, the type of explosives used and the propellant charges. The team completed its assignment at 1429 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1510 hours.

VI. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary team in Mosul

A team consisting of 16 inspectors left the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 0900 hours and travelled to the Michraq State Enterprise, located 40 kilometres south of Mosul, which comes under the Ministry of Industry and Minerals and manufactures sulphur. Upon their arrival at 1000 hours, the inspectors interviewed the Director-General of the Enterprise and asked about any changes effected during the past four years, the enterprise's links with other establishments and with the University, the total number of staff and the percentage of workers holding technical and higher education diplomas. The inspectors also asked whether the enterprise had links to the Rammah plant, or the Qa'Qa' plant, and they asked the annual production of sulphuric acid and sulphur, what the outlets were for the products made by the enterprise, whether the enterprise had imported new equipment and what its future plans were. The team then carefully verified the statements made concerning the enterprise and inspected its facilities, data-processing centre and production lines. The team completed its assignment at 1550 hours and arrived back at the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 1640 hours.



Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 17 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you may be aware, South Africa is the chair of the Kimberley Process. It has been brought to our attention that the Security Council is considering a draft resolution in support of the Kimberley Process certification scheme for rough diamonds, which was adopted in Interlaken, Switzerland on 5 November 2002.

We welcome the Security Council's interest in this matter. However, we would like to request that the Council consider delaying the adoption of the resolution until the General Assembly has received a report on the Interlaken declaration on the Kimberley Process certification scheme for rough diamonds. The General Assembly is scheduled to receive a report on the Kimberley Process certification scheme in early February 2003. As the General Assembly has debated this matter for the past two years, we believe that an early endorsement in the Security Council may pre-empt this debate.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dumisani S. Kumalo
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of
South Africa to the United Nations





Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a joint communiqué from the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, Amama Mbabazi, and the Minister of Defence of the Republic of the Sudan, Major-General Bakri Hassan Saleh, on cooperation in defence.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Semakula **Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Joint communiqué

1. At the invitation of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, Amama Mbabazi, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of the Sudan, Major General Bakri Hassan Saleh, paid a two-day visit to Uganda on 8 and 9 January 2003.

2. (a) The Minister of Defence of the Republic of the Sudan was accompanied by a high-level delegation, including:

- (i) Major General Mohamed Ali Elshiekh, Director of Operations;
- (ii) Major General Mohamed Abdelgadir Nasir Aldin, Commander of Engineers Corps;
- (iii) Major General Mahjoub Abdallah Sharfi, Military Intelligence;
- (iv) Major General Hassab Aldaiem Maragan, Director of Protocol;
- (v) Ambassador Rahamat Allah Mohamed Osman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(b) The Minister of Defence of Uganda was accompanied by a high-level delegation, including:

- (i) Major General James Kazini, Army Commander;
- (ii) Brigadier General Nyakairima Aronda, Operation's Overall Commander (OOC), "Operation Iron Fist";
- (iii) Brigadier General Levi Karuhanga, Commanding Officer, First Division;
- (iv) Colonel Noble Mayombo, Chief, Military Intelligence;
- (v) Ambassador Mull Katende, Ambassador-designate to the Republic of the Sudan.

3. During the visit, the two Ministers of Defence held bilateral talks at the Ministry of Defence headquarters in Bombo, on cooperation in defence. In particular, they reviewed implementation of the existing agreements and protocols. They were satisfied at the progress being achieved.

4. The Ugandan delegation briefed their Sudanese counterparts on progress regarding "Operation Iron Fist" and the Sudanese delegation made assurances of its support for the success of the operation. In this regard:

(a) The Sudan People's Armed Forces (SPAF) will deploy in the former camps occupied by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) as soon as possible;

(b) The Sudanese Government reiterated its firm position against any contacts between the Sudan People's Armed Forces (SPAF) units and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA);

(c) The Sudan People's Armed Forces (SPAF) and the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) shall deploy the liaison officers in the respective joint operations rooms at Gulu, Juba, Arua and Kitgum immediately.

5. The Sudanese delegation presented a draft protocol on implementation of article 4 of the Nairobi Agreement relating to the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) for consideration by their Ugandan counterparts.

6. The two Ministers reiterated the urgent need to convene the Joint Ministerial Commission during the month of January 2003.

7. The Minister of Defence of Uganda extended an invitation to his counterpart, the Minister of Defence of the Sudan, to attend the Uganda Army Day celebrations on 6 February 2003, which invitation was gladly accepted.

8. During the visit, the Sudan delegation paid a courtesy call on President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni in Gulu.

Signed on 9 January 2003, at Kampala

Major General Bakri Hassan Saleh

Amama Mbabazi

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
17 January 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter dated 25 September 2002 (S/2002/1075) containing a work programme for the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) for the fifth 90-day period. I attach herewith the Committee's work programme for the sixth 90-day period (see annex).

In the next trimester, the Committee will continue to cooperate with States on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), building a dialogue based on the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of that resolution. It will focus on offering guidance to States raising their capacity in the areas covered by the resolution and, where appropriate, facilitate the provision of relevant assistance programmes. It will expect States to achieve marked advances in their overall counter-terrorism capacity.

The Committee will take steps to deepen and strengthen its contacts with international, regional and subregional organizations and facilitate contacts among such organizations. It has invited them to contribute a summary of their activities to a report designed to improve the flow of information on matters relating to resolution 1373 (2001), and to send a representative to a special meeting with the Committee on 7 March. The Committee encourages all such organizations to engage with it, to encourage their members to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001) and to work together to help States to counter the scourge of terrorism.

The Committee welcomes the support it has received so far from Member States, the Secretariat and international, regional and subregional organizations. It pays tribute to the contribution of its team of independent experts to the work of the Committee. The Committee will continue to work even-handedly and transparently. It calls on the 13 States that have not yet submitted a first report to do so as quickly as possible. It further calls on the 20 States who are more than three months late with a second report to submit one as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



Annex

Work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (1 January-31 March 2003)

1. The present document sets out the work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for its sixth 90-day period, from 1 January to 31 March 2003. This work programme updates that submitted for the fifth 90-day period (S/2002/1075, annex).

Summary

2. The Committee will:

(a) By 31 January:

(i) Have written to 100 States about the issues relating to "stage A" of resolution 1373 (2001);

(ii) Have invited international, regional and subregional organizations to contribute a summary of their activities in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) to a report to be published as a United Nations document.

(b) By 28 February:

(i) Have written to all States who have submitted a report to the Committee about the issues relating to "stage A" of resolution 1373 (2001).

(ii) Have begun its third review of reports.

(c) By 31 March:

Have held a special meeting (on 7 March) with representatives of relevant international, regional and subregional organizations with a view to improving the flow of information on experiences, standards and best practice in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) and to coordinate ongoing activity.

Detail

1. Contact points

3. The Committee will continue to update and publish at regular intervals a directory of points of contact for the matters in resolution 1373 (2001) in all States and all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations. The directory is accessible on the Committee's web site (www.un.org/sc/ctc). The Committee urges all States and all relevant organizations to develop and enhance their cooperation on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001).

2. Advisers to the Committee

4. The Committee draws on the advice and expertise of a group of up to 11 experts working in New York in close coordination with each other.

5. The Committee will continue to require expert advice in all areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001). The Secretariat will maintain a list of a wider pool of experts who will be available to advise the Committee as required. The Committee invites all States to consider whether they can put forward candidates as requested in

the Committee's note verbale SCA/3/02 (6) dated 2 August 2002 to submit the curricula vitae of possible candidates to the Secretary of the Committee (tels: 1 (212)-963-3520/1 (917) 367-3249; fax: 1 (212) 963-7878; e-mail: ctc@un.org).

3. Reporting by States

6. The Committee and its subcommittees will continue to review the reports submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee had, by 31 December 2002, received 284 reports. This includes first reports from 178 Member States and 5 others, and second-round reports from 105 Member States and 1 other. Reports had not yet been submitted by 13 Member States, of which 2 had not yet made any contact with the Committee.

7. The Committee urges all States to submit a report on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001). It encourages all States that have not yet submitted a report, if they would find it helpful, to meet the relevant subcommittee or experts to discuss the issues relating to the submission of reports. Such meetings can be arranged through the Committee Secretary (tels: 1 (212) 963-3520/1 (917) 367-3249; fax: 1 (212) 963-7878; e-mail: ctc@un.org).

8. As noted in its previous work programme, the Committee has focused on the areas of activity that need to be addressed first for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). This stage (stage A) of implementation was defined in the Committee's previous work programme.

9. The review of reports will focus on monitoring the position of all States with particular regard to the stage A priorities, although for some States the Committee may identify additional priorities. The Committee's assistance activities will have the same focus (see below). In its correspondence with each State, the Committee will divide its comments into three sections, under the headings of *implementation measures* (gathering information on implementation, identifying possible gaps), *assistance and guidance* (requests for assistance, offers of assistance) and *the submission of a further report*.

10. Looking ahead, the Committee has had an initial discussion of further phases of the implementation of the resolution, reaching a tentative agreement on stage B and stage C. These are defined as follows:

Stage B

11. Once States have in place legislation covering all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), the next phase of implementation can be broadly defined as a State strengthening its executive machinery to implement the legislation. This will include activity along the lines of having in place effective and coordinated executive machinery covering all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001) and, in particular, preventing recruitment to terrorist groups, the movement of terrorists, the establishment of terrorist safe havens and any other forms of passive or active support for terrorists or terrorist groups. Effective executive machinery includes, inter alia, having in place the following:

- (a) Police and intelligence structures to detect, monitor and apprehend those involved in terrorist activities and those supporting terrorist activities;

(b) Customs, immigration and border controls to prevent the movement of terrorists and the establishment of safe havens;

(c) Controls preventing access to weapons by terrorists.

Stage C

12. Looking further ahead, stage C is likely, subject to further discussion in the Committee, to cover the remaining areas of resolution 1373 (2001), including:

(a) Cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels, including exchange of information;

(b) Judicial cooperation between States and action on bringing terrorists and their supporters to justice (for example, prosecution or extradition, exchange of information and early warning, and law enforcement and practical judicial cooperation);

(c) Links between terrorism and other threats to security (arms trafficking, drugs, organized crime, money-laundering and illegal movement of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons).

4. Assistance and guidance

13. The Committee and its experts stand ready to offer guidance and advice to States on any aspect of their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In the coming work period, the focus of the Committee's activities in this area will be on the issues related to stage A, as defined in the Committee's previous work programme. The Committee's efforts to facilitate the provision of assistance programmes and guidance to States fall into two main strands of activity:

(a) *Directory of counter-terrorism information and sources of assistance.* Available on the Committee's web site (www.un.org/sc/ctc), it is designed to be a source of information on best practice, model laws and available assistance programmes on counter-terrorism issues. The Committee encourages all States seeking assistance or guidance on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001) to use this online information tool;

(b) *Matrix of assistance requests.* The Committee has produced a matrix summarizing the assistance needs and requests in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001). The matrix is produced in consultation with each State and is a tool to be shared with potential providers of technical assistance so that they have access to a centralized, comprehensive indication of assistance needs. Potential providers will thus be able to access in one place through the Committee's technical assistance team an overview of what assistance is needed around the world by States implementing resolution 1373 (2001). They will be able to make well-informed decisions about where to focus assistance, and compare the assistance needs of countries within a region, or globally to spot instances where assistance might most efficiently be delivered through a regional training course or a programme targeting more than one country. The Committee is taking steps to ensure that the matrix reflects the information gathered through its contacts with States on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), so that it is as informative as possible to those looking to provide help. The matrix is not available online, but those wishing

to see a copy may apply to the technical assistance team (tels: 1 (212) 457-1081/1044; fax: 1 (212) 457-4041; e-mail: ctc@un.org).

14. The Committee encourages all States to inform it of any areas in which assistance or advice might be of benefit to them in taking forward the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), or of any areas in which they might be in a position to offer assistance or advice to other States on the implementation of the resolution.

5. Dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations

15. The Committee has taken steps to establish a dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations that have or intend to have counter-terrorism programmes on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001). The dialogue should be based on a two-way exchange of information. The Committee will continue to monitor all areas of resolution 1373 (2001) in accordance with the mandate set out by the Security Council. When monitoring the implementation of the resolution by States, the Committee will be aware of best practices, codes and standards developed by organizations which are relevant to the implementation of the resolution, and of any information made available by such organizations on the adherence of States to these codes and standards.

16. The Committee has established contacts with many regional and subregional organizations and has recommended the following:

- (a) They must be determined in dealing with terrorism and must develop ongoing mechanisms for doing so in accordance with their respective mandates;
- (b) They should facilitate discussion on counter-terrorism in order to share expertise and best practices;
- (c) Where possible, they should develop their own assistance programmes.

17. The Committee has also established contacts with international organizations. The Committee's informal message to them takes into account the responsibilities, mandate and experience of each organization, and could be summed up as follows:

- (a) They should take forward standard-setting within their areas of responsibility aimed at improving counter-terrorism capacity, and keep the Committee informed;
- (b) Where applicable, and in accordance with their respective mandates, they should review the performance of their members against standards, and keep the Committee informed;
- (c) Where possible, they should develop their own assistance programmes.

18. The Security Council, in the statement of its President of 17 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/38), endorsed the Committee's intention to improve the flow of information, experiences, standards and best practices, and to coordinate ongoing activity by inviting all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to do the following:

- (a) Contribute information on their activities in the area of counter-terrorism;
- (b) Send a representative to attend a special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on 7 March 2003.

6. Transparency in the work of the Committee

19. The Committee will continue to communicate, on a regular basis, information on its activities, including through briefings by the Chairman to interested delegations. It will also maintain an informative web site on its activities (www.un.org/sc/ctc). The Chairman and the Committee's experts will continue to inform organizations outside the United Nations of the Committee's work through attendance at regional meetings and conferences. States are encouraged to make direct contact with the subcommittee or experts to seek any clarification necessary on the issues covered in its correspondence with the Committee.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
21 January 2003
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session**

Agenda item 36

The situation in the Middle East

**Security Council
Fifty-eighth year**

**Letter dated 20 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical breakdown of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty committed during the month of December 2002 (see annex).

The breaches of Lebanon's sovereignty that Israel commits on land, at sea and in the air are in violation of the Blue Line and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and they pose a threat to stability and promote a climate of tension in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Houssam Asaad Diab



Annex to the letter dated 20 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statistical breakdown of Israeli violations committed during the month of December 2002

In the air	On the ground				Total	Remarks
	Military attacks	Fatal violations	Infringements			
		Air raids and bombardment of military outposts and important centres	Artillery bombardments, shooting and placement of installations inside Lebanese territory	Threats and brandishing of weapons, earthmoving and placement of concertina wire inside Lebanese territory		
		Violations of territorial waters and launching of flares				
		Reconnaissance aircraft	Helicopters			
Jet fighters	4	5	18	2	28	Table does not include violations in the occupied Shab'a farmlands and the Kafr Shuba hills area, a zone of military operations

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
21 January 2003

Original: English

General Assembly**Tenth emergency special session**

Agenda item 5

**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and
the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Security Council****Fifty-eighth year****Identical letters dated 21 January 2003 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to relentlessly commit war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations against the Palestinian people. The bloody and vicious military campaign being waged by the Israeli occupying forces since September 2000 throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, continues unabated with mounting casualties and vast devastation in all spheres of Palestinian life. Indeed, the government of Ariel Sharon continues to vehemently reject and destroy any options for peace in both words and actions.

In this regard, Mr. Sharon's latest rejection of peace efforts was evident in recent comments made by the Israeli Prime Minister concerning the Quartet of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations. In response to a question about the Quartet and its road map for peace, Mr. Sharon stated, "The Quartet is nothing. Don't take it seriously. I don't think the United States takes it seriously." Such comments are indicative of the arrogance of the Israeli government and its disdain and disrespect for the diplomatic efforts being undertaken by the above-mentioned members of the Quartet towards a political solution to this ongoing tragic conflict. Moreover, they are reflective of Mr. Sharon's constant rejection and ridicule of all peace efforts and his preference instead to continue the military campaign against and control of the Palestinian people.

That Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people has not let up for one single day since it began on 28 September 2000, intensifying in both scope and scale under Mr. Sharon's stewardship. Since my last letter to you, the Israeli occupying forces continued to use excessive and indiscriminate force against the Palestinian civilian population, killing more than 26 Palestinians, including several children and a mentally disabled man, in various assaults throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory over nearly three weeks. Many of those that have been killed were shot in the back by the Israeli occupying forces, a fact reflecting the extreme



brutality and indiscriminate nature of Israeli assaults, using live ammunition and all means of heavy weaponry, against defenceless Palestinian civilians.

At the same time, Israel, the occupying Power, has continued to wreak havoc and destruction all throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, demolishing homes and properties and causing extensive damage to vital infrastructure. Indeed, today, in one of the largest demolitions carried out by the occupying Power, the Israeli occupying forces, using several bulldozers guarded by nearly 300 soldiers, razed 62 shops and market stalls in the Palestinian village of Nazlat Issa in the vicinity of Tulkarem. The occupying forces claimed that the decision to demolish the shops was taken because they were built without permits. As such, not only has the occupying Power decided to physically reoccupy areas that were under full Palestinian control according to the agreements reached, but it appears that it has now decided to also take control of civil matters in these areas. Moreover, this most recent act of collective punishment against the Palestinian people has been viciously carried out in addition to the almost daily demolition of Palestinian homes by the occupying forces, such as those carried out recently in Occupied East Jerusalem in the Silwan, Abu Tor and Ras al-Amud neighbourhoods, and in Al-Khalil. These illegal practices have left thousands of Palestinians homeless and have destroyed the livelihood of thousands of other Palestinians. Such practices, in addition to the continuing restrictions on the freedom of movement of persons and goods, have served only to exacerbate the terrible socio-economic situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, worsening the already dire humanitarian crisis being faced by the Palestinian people.

In addition to the killings, destruction and collective punishments perpetrated by the Israeli occupying forces, the Palestinian people continue to be subjected to ongoing harassment, violence and destruction committed by illegal Israeli settlers. In this regard, just two days ago, on Sunday, 19 January, a group of settlers in Al-Khalil attacked several Palestinian homes in the city, breaking windows and property and harassing the Palestinian residents as they rampaged through the area. These armed colonial settlers, who number more than 400,000 persons living in illegal Israeli settlements on confiscated land throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, have been allowed by the occupying Power to terrorize the Palestinian people and to kill, destroy and steal with impunity. Their illegal presence and actions, as part of an active campaign of Israeli settler colonialism, only further compound the continuous suffering of the Palestinian people at the hands of the occupying Power.

The present letter is in follow-up to my previous 152 letters to you regarding the crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 2 January 2003 (A/ES-10/210-S/2003/1), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, the Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 26 Palestinians, including children, raising the total number of martyrs to 2,065 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 January 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 2 January to Tuesday, 21 January 2003)

Thursday, 2 January 2003 (in addition to the name included in our letter of 2 January)

Sami Mohammed Samir Zeidan

Tuesday, 7 January 2003

1. Eyad Mohammed Abu Zayid
2. Baker Mohammed Khadura
3. Naseem Hassan Abu Mleh

Wednesday, 8 January 2003

1. Ayman Mohammed Hanediq
2. Ahmed Mowafak Ajaj (18 years old)
3. Mahmoud Ahmed Moayad Hamdan (died from wounds sustained on 18 December 2002)

Friday, 10 January 2003

Tarik Hasan Abu Jado (16 years old)

Saturday, 11 January 2003

Basman Omar Al-Shaneer

Sunday, 12 January 2003

1. Abdellatif Suleiman Wadi
2. Ali Thahir Nassar
3. Hazim Adnan Al-Tamimi
4. Mohammed Hammad Kawareh
5. Abdelrahman Mohammed Al-Najjar (16 years old)

Monday, 13 January 2003

1. Eyad Salem Abu Sha'ar (died from wounds sustained earlier)
2. Jamal Mahmoud Abu Al-Qombuz (18 years old)
3. Kareem Tayseer Al-Mughani
4. Rami Mustafa Abu Baker

* The total number of Palestinians killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,065 martyrs.

Wednesday, 15 January 2003

1. Mohyideen Hamzeh Mubarak (17 years old)
2. Hazza' Kassam Shadid (17 years old)
3. Ribhi Hosni Zakarna

Friday, 17 January 2003

Mahmoud Yassin Al-Jamasi

Saturday, 18 January 2003

1. Hamzeh Awad Al-Qawasmi (18 years old)
2. Abdelfattah Urabi Mansour

Monday, 20 January 2003

Ammar Mohammed Alayan (died from wounds sustained earlier)

Tuesday, 21 January 2003

Mahmoud Ahmed Amer (died from wounds sustained earlier)



Security Council

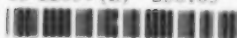
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22 January 2003
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Letter dated 21 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 21 January 2003 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo enclosing the final communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) high-level contact group on the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, held at Lomé on 20 January 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Kodjo **Menan**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 21 January 2003 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United
Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué of the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States high-level contact group on the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, held at Lomé on 20 January 2003 (see enclosure).

(Signed) Roland Y. Kpotsra

Enclosure

Final communiqué of the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States high-level contact group on the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

1. On the initiative of His Excellency Gnassingbe EYADEMA, President of the Republic of Togo, Coordinator of the ECOWAS High Level Contact Group on Côte d'Ivoire, a meeting of the member States was held in Lome on January 20, 2003.
2. The following attended the Summit:
 - H.E. John Agyekum KUFUOR, President of the Republic of Ghana;
 - H.E. Kumba YALA, President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
 - H.E. Mamadou TANDJA, President of the Republic of Niger;
 - H.E. Chief Olusegun OBASANJO, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
 - Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud BEN LABAT, Ambassador of Mali to Togo, representing H.E. the President of the Republic of Mali.
3. H.E. Mathieu KEREKOU, President of the Republic of Benin, current Chairman of the Conseil de l'Entente, was invited to participate in the meeting.
4. The following personalities also participated in the meeting:
 - General Cheick Omar DIARRA, Deputy Executive Secretary in Charge of Political Affairs, Defence and Security.
 - H.E. Mr Felix DOWNES-THOMAS, Special Representative of UN Secretary General for Côte d'Ivoire.
5. During their discussions, the Heads of State exchanged views on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the activities undertaken by the Group within the framework of the mandate given to it in Abidjan on October 23, 2002.
6. Concerning on the Lome negotiations on the Ivorian crisis, the Coordinator of the High Level Contact Group drew the attention of his Colleagues to the terms of the Agreement on professional grievances signed in Lome on 1st November 2002 between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI).
7. He further stressed that, regarding political grievances, he submitted to the two parties a draft agreement which in its fourth revised version, takes into account observations, remarks and suggestions of the protagonists, as well as the recommendations of the Extraordinary Summit of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government.
8. The Coordinator pointed out that this draft agreement as revised, is a well-balanced document which should satisfy the two parties.
9. He further recalled that on 12 December 2002, the political leaders of Côte d'Ivoire signed a Declaration in support of the efforts of the ECOWAS High Level Contact Group.

10. The President of the Republic of Togo, Coordinator of the High Level Contact Group, further informed his Colleagues of the signing in Lome, on 13 January 2003, of an Agreement on cessation of hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO) and the Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP).

11. He also informed them of the adhesion by the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the Agreement on cessation of Hostilities signed in Bouake on October 17, 2002 between the representative of the current Chairman of ECOWAS and the Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), following the signing in Lome, on January 13, 2003 of the said Agreement by the Head of the Government delegation H.E. Mr. Laurent DONA FOLOGO.

12. Expressing their satisfaction with the work accomplished so far, the Heads of State of the Contact Group extended their warm congratulations to His Excellency Gnassingbe EYADEMA, President of the Republic of Togo, Coordinator of the ECOWAS High Level Contact Group for his sustained efforts to bring back peace to Côte d'Ivoire.

13. They expressed their satisfaction with the constant willingness and sacrifice, as well as the special wisdom displayed in carrying out this important mission.

14. The Heads of State of the Contact Group also expressed their appreciation for the readiness of the protagonists to put an end to the armed conflict, as well as their commitment to seek, through negotiation and dialogue, a peaceful and lasting solution to the crisis.

15. In this context, they impressed upon each of the parties the need to respect the terms of the Agreements in order to achieve a final and complete cessation of hostilities and a quick and effective return of peace to Côte d'Ivoire.

16. Drawing lessons from this crisis, the Heads of State of the Contact Group firmly reiterated their rejection of any unconstitutional means of taking power.

17. Reaffirming their attachment to the principle of inviolability of borders and to the indivisibility of Côte d'Ivoire, they solemnly urged the Ivorians, with whom lies the prime responsibility to find a solution to the crisis affecting their country, to work hard to strengthen national unity, create a new era of peace, understanding, brotherly cohabitation among the different classes of the Ivorian nation.

18. In this regard, they expressed their satisfaction with the Meeting of African Intellectuals for Peace, held in Cotonou from 20-23 December 2002 on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and noted with appreciation the relevant recommendations reached.

19. Concerning particularly the territorial integrity of Côte d'Ivoire, the Heads of State of the Contact Group reiterated their adhesion to the provisions of the ECOWAS Protocol of Non-Aggression, signed in Lagos on April 22, 1978, by which every member State agreed not to carry out, encourage or support any subversive, hostile or aggressive actions against the territorial integrity or political independence of other States.

20. In the same way, they deplored the persistent proliferation of light weapons in the subregion and appealed to all ECOWAS member States to comply with the obligations contained in the Moratorium on the import, export and the manufacture of light weapons, adopted on 31 October 1998 in Abuja.

21. They also noted with regret that the use of ex-servicemen and children soldiers in conflicts going on in the subregion constitute a serious danger and a constant threat to peace and security in the subregion, and therefore, urged the International Community to support appropriate policies aimed at their reintegration.
22. The Heads of State of the Contact Group recalled that, in compliance with the provisions of the OAU Convention on the elimination of mercenaries in Africa, adopted in Libreville on 3 July 1997, African States pledged not to have recourse to the use of mercenaries in conflicts.
23. They also deplored with great concern the repeated human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire, characterized by the discovery of the mass graves, and appealed for the respect of human dignity.
24. In respect of the latest developments of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Heads of State of the Contact Group noted their initiative of the French Government to hold in Marcoussis, France, a Round Table of all the protagonists in the Ivorian crisis, and organize a Summit of countries concerned.
25. While saluting all efforts aimed at supporting the ECOWAS peace initiative, the Heads of State of the Contact Group observed that the High Level Contact Group has not yet submitted a report of its activities to the Conference of Heads of State and Government.
26. They therefore are of the view that ECOWAS cannot take a stand as an organization during the talks in Paris.
27. They called for an Extraordinary ECOWAS Summit as early as possible to enable the Contact Group to report on its activities.
28. They expressed their sincere appreciation and their gratitude to the President of the Republic of France, H.E. Mr. Jacques CHIRAC, and to the French Government for their readiness and their firm determination to help in finding a solution to the crisis and in restoring security, peace and political stability to Côte d'Ivoire.
29. They expressed their satisfaction with the efforts of the French Authorities and of other countries for their remarkable contributions to the deployment of the ECOWAS Force in order to ensure respect for the cease-fire and the return of peace and security to Côte d'Ivoire.
30. They renewed their gratitude to the International Community, especially to the United Nations Organizations, the African Union, the European Union and to the International Francophonie Organization for its support for the settlement of this sad conflict and urged it to increase its humanitarian assistance to the populations affected by the crisis.
31. They further exhorted the International Community to support, after the signing of a global peace and reconciliation Agreement, the reconstruction program of Côte d'Ivoire and that of the disarmament, demobilization and the reintegration of combatants and child soldiers.
32. At the end of their discussions, the members of the High Level Contact Group expressed their profound gratitude to President Gnassingbé EYADEMA, to the Government and People of Togo for the warm reception and generous hospitality

accorded them, as well as the facilities put at their disposal in order to ensure the success of their discussions.

Done in Lome, on 20th January 2003

Signed:

For the Republic of Ghana

His Excellency
John Agyekum KUFUOR,
President of the Republic of Ghana

For the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

His Excellency
Kumba YALA,
President of the Republic of
Guinea-Bissau

For the Republic of Niger

His Excellency
Mamadou TANDJA,
President of the Republic of Niger

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

His Excellency
Olusegun OBASANJO,
President, Commander-in-Chief of the
Armed Forces of the Federal Republic
of Nigeria

For the Republic of Togo

His Excellency
Gnassingbé EYADEMA,
President of the Republic of Togo,
Coordinator of the ECOWAS
High Level Contact Group

For the Republic of Mali

His Excellency
Mohamed Mahmoud BEN LABAT,
Ambassador of the Republic of Mali,
Representing H.E. the President of the
Republic of Mali



Security Council

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22 January 2003
English
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**Identical letters dated 20 January 2003 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the
President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 20 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed S. Ali
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 20 January 2003 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the
President of the Security Council**

**Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection
teams in Iraq**

Inspection activities on 20 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of eight inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0925 hours, and at 0945 hours it arrived at a military site located north of Baghdad. The group completed its assignment at 1320 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1340 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of 10 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0920 hours, and at 0945 hours it arrived at the Jerusalem Army camp in the Sab Abkar district of Baghdad. The group proceeded directly to the shooting range and conducted tests for sub-surface metals and a radiometric test, both vertically and horizontally, and drew up a plan of the shooting range. The group then conducted a radiometric test of all the camp's roads and paths, using hand-held devices, in order to detect any radioactivity there might be. It also photographed the shooting range inside and out. The group then interviewed the camp's commander and asked him the date of the building's construction, the site's current affiliation and the date on which the Jerusalem Army had taken over the premises. The group completed its assignment at 1200 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1220 hours.

II. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

1. A group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0915 hours it arrived at the fixed testing stands site (Nu'man site) specializing in testing small rocket engines and coming under the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, which is located 60 kilometres south of Baghdad. The group asked about the changes that had occurred at the site during the past four years. The group completed its assignment at 1010 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1055 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours, and at 0930 hours it arrived at the Milad plant belonging to the Harith State Enterprise, which comes under the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) and is located 35 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group removed the tags from a number of Volga missiles and tagged others. The group completed its assignment at 1030 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1110 hours.

III. UNMOVIC biological team

1. A group, consisting of four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0900 hours, and at 0920 hours it arrived at the Baghdad Alcoholic Beverages Company, a mixed-sector company located in the Za'faraniyah district on the outskirts of Baghdad. The group inspected the company and checked the tagged supplies and

equipment. The group completed its assignment at 1045 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1105 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of seven inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0930 hours, and at 0945 hours it arrived at the Infectious Disease Control Centre belonging to the Ministry of Health and located in Andalus Square in Baghdad. The group asked about the Centre's activity, how epidemics were controlled, the names of the Centre's senior staff and the changes that had occurred during the past four years. The leader of the team then asked to inspect the Centre's technical workshop located in the Shaykh Umar district of Baghdad. It did so, and during its inspection of the workshop it asked about its activity. The group completed its assignment at 1245 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1305 hours.

3. A third group, consisting of five inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 1020 hours it arrived at the agricultural airfield belonging to the State Crop Protection Board. The group requested an interview with the manager of the airfield and, because he was not there at the time, it interviewed his deputy and asked him about two fuel tanks that had been modified for use as containers for spraying pesticides. The group completed its assignment at 1050 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1155 hours.

4. A fourth group, consisting of four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0930 hours, and at 1000 hours it arrived at a private farm belonging to an Iraqi citizen and located in the Dāwrah region. An UNMOVIC biological team had already visited it on Friday, 17 January 2003. The owner of the farm was contacted, and he went to the site and expressed his extreme displeasure at this visit, particularly as he had permitted the inspectors' entry on the previous visit and had provided them with all possible facilities, allowing them to inspect the chicken runs, storage areas and other buildings on his farm. The leader of the team requested the destruction of the wall of a locked shed so that they could see what it contained. The owner of the farm refused this request, but, following the intervention of a representative of the National Monitoring Directorate, the owner of the farm was persuaded to make a hole in the brickwork or wall built in front of the door of the shed in order to permit entry into the shed, which contained agricultural pumps used for irrigation. The group photographed these pumps and asked the owner of the farm about the date on which the shed had been locked up and when the rear fence of the farm had been constructed. The group completed its assignment at 1150 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1230 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

A team consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0915 hours it arrived at the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, a subsidiary of MIC. The team divided into three groups. One group inspected an explosives production plant, following up the production process and phases, while a second group inspected another explosives production plant in the same company. The third group took samples and conducted surveys of one of the explosives plants inspected by one of the groups. A hand-held air-sampling device was used in both plants. The team completed its assignment at 1500 hours and arrived back at the hotel at 1550 hours.

V. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary inspection team

A team consisting of eight inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0850 hours, and at 1004 hours it arrived at a military site belonging to the Republican Guard. The team inspected the troops' sleeping quarters, the kitchen premises and the supplies, materials and consumables depot. The team completed its assignment at 1100 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1133 hours.